The Bombay Gazette,

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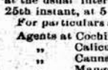

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9th January 1862.

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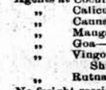

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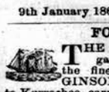

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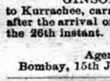

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Bombay, 10th January 1862.

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Bombay, 18th January 1862.

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THE SECOND STORY OF A HOUSE on the verge of the Esplanade, next to the Small Cause Court. Apply at the Premises.

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.'s Cotton Screws.

Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW of good accommodation, on the sea side, situate at Middle Colaba, opposite to Colaba Naval Sanatarium. Apply to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVER, near the Oriental Bank, Fort.

TO BE LET.

THE FIRST STORY, with adjoining ROOMS, of the *Printers' Press*, No. 10, Military Square, Fort, either for office, residence of single gentlemen, or godowns. Terms moderate. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET.

From the 1st of January next.

THE Premises at No. 10, Forbes Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Herbert & Co. Apply to S. TYABJEE, & Co.
9, Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

The "Adams Bede" novels, remainder offered at English price for cash.

Adam Bede, 2 vols, 12 shillings.
Scenes of Clerical Life, 2 vols, 12 shillings.
Mill on the Floss, 2 vols, 12 shillings.
Silas Marner, 1 vol, 12 shillings.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

HERBERT & Co. have opened their premises in Rampart Row, No. 2 and will carry on their extensive business as heretofore, dealing in all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Stationery, Books, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Engineers' and Surveyors' Requisites, &c., &c., of which a large and varied stock will always be kept on hand.

By every Mail H. & Co. are constantly receiving from their London Export House, Stationery, Music, Travellers' Requisites, newly published Books, portable Instruments and manufactures of novel discovery, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Customers

HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

Just imported per Ship Her Majesty.

G. A. FURDOONJEE in returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in General, that he has just received from England a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality:—

Printed list in detail to be had on application. Fine Mahableshwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
No. 42, Medow Street, Fort.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

ORDERS for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.
Terms moderate, prices for cash only.
No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OF THE BOOKSELLERS IN BOMBAY.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular care* under the superintendence of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.
23, Apollo Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following lately received.

THE KORAN, translated &c. by G. SALE, 8vo. cloth	5	0
HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS, selected and edited by CHARLES KNIGHT, 2 vols	6	4
DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL RECIPTS, by G. W. FAIRHOLT, 8vo	6	0
THE DOG, by W. YOUATT, 8vo. cloth	3	12
INFANT FEEDING AND ITS INFLUENCE ON LIFE, by C. H. ROUTH, M.D. 12mo. cloth	3	12
NINETEEN YEARS IN POLYNESIA, by the Revd. G. TURNER, 8vo. cloth, illustrated	9	0
ROYLE'S (Dr. F.) ON THE CULTURE OF COTTON, &c., 8vo. cloth	12	0
URE'S (Dr.) PHILOSOPHY OF MANUFACTURE, 12mo. cloth	5	0
LIFE OF CAPT. J. BROWN; the ANTI-SLAVERY MARTYR, 12mo	3	4
ALLEN'S NEW MAP OF THE ROUTES IN INDIA, in case	7	8
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER. Vol. 6	3	8
MAURY'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE SEA	3	4
REMINISCENCES OF THOMAS ASSHETON SMITH, by Sir G. C. WILMOT, 8vo	9	0
McCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, 8vo. cloth	21	4
CRABBS' ENGLISH SYNONYMS, 8vo. cloth	9	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently refurnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

*Just Issued,—*No. XV. or

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY,

A Bombay Monthly Magazine.

CONTENTS.

Phases of Phantasy.
A Little about Reactions.
The Corpora Quadrigemina. Chapters III. IV.
Original Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare, as edited by Charles Knight. By C. A. D. Gordon. No. I.—Romeo and Juliet.
"And there was no more Sea."—St. John.
A Glimpse of Deccan Life; or an intercepted Letter from John Sandford, of that "prying" and "radical" Department the "Surveying and Levelling."
Pen-and-ink Pictures of Passing People.—No. VI. "The Swell."
On the Way Home.—Letter No. I.
Bismillah: or Happy Days in Cashmere. Chapters XLIV. to XLVII.
The Old Year. By Hartley Hall.
Dry Leaves: Causes which have generally retarded Progress in India.
A Curious Chapter in Modern European History.
Guzerat and the Country of the Guicowar.
Military Portfolia—The New Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in her Majesty's Indian Army;—in force from the 1st November 1861.
The Punjab Irregular Force.
"The Three Arms" Part V. Their Joint Formation.
Annual Subscription, including Postage to any part of India, Rs. 20, Single Nos. Rs. 2 each.

*** All back Nos. in print, and may be had either loose, in sets, or bound into vols. in cloth, boards.

Just received,

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
28, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENERAL MESS.

ON THE STRANGERS' GROUND, ESPLANADE-TENT No. 25.

THE above Establishment will commence business from 19th November 1861. Gentlemen will be accommodated from that day.

SHAIK DAWOOD EBRAM,
General Messman.

19th November 1861.

ON SALE,

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, with Her Majesty's INDIAN NAVY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to the 31st December 1861. Price Rs. 3.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,

Church Gate Street, two doors from the Cathedral.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.
Old Theatre, Fort.

**DENTAL NO

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 16th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	sight	100½
Madras	30 do. do.	99
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213½ per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ₹ cent.	62 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	17 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	97
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	14
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	28½
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	3½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	248.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ₹ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 ₹ sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ₹ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ₹ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ₹ sh.	Rs. 4,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 200 p. sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 800 ₹ sh
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	₹ Anna 450 ₹ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 Prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	.....	Rs. 90 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	250 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent Transfer Loan.....	85½
" Loan 1835-36.....	85½
" Loan 1842-43.....	85½
" Loan 1854-55.....	85½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	98
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....	101½ to 101¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 330	Nominal.
Carolus.....	" 250	do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227	do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 204	
Bar Silver.....	" 105½	
Gold Leaf	" 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£2 17s. 6d. £3 0s. 0d.	
" (Seeds) .....£2 10s. 0d. £2 12s. 6d.	
To London (Cotton) .....£2 15s. 0d. £2 17s. 6d.	
" (Seeds) .....£2 17s. 6d. £3 0s. 0d.	
To Rice Ports .....£3 15s. 0d.	
To China .....Rs. 10 offd.	
To Clyde ..... no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (January 8th 1862.)

COTTON :	Per candy.
Broach, Surat, and Jumbooser, (new) *nom.* at Rs.	160 to 161
Dhollera, Bhowngur, (new).....	" 161 to 163
Oomrawtee (new)	" 153 to 155
Barsee, (new)	" 147 to 148
Khandeish, (new)	" 142 to 145
Manglore, (new)	" 145 to 146
Veraval, (new)	" 145 to 146
Comptа, (new)	" 160 to 161
Sawgaul Dharwar	" 203 to 210
OPIUM.—Malwa, 1400 to 1500.	
SEEDS.—Linseed, Canbeish .....at Rs. 5-8 to 5-9 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-12 to 6-14 ..
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 24 to 25 " 33 to 34

COCHIN MARKET.

(From the Cochin Courier, Jan. 4.)

Our produce market is at a complete stand still and it is perfectly impossible to give any correct quotation of *Cocoanut Oil*. No transactions have taken place, and dealers do not seem inclined to reduce their rates in proportion to the fall at home. Rs. 95 was the last price paid, and we quote now Rs. 93, but it is a perfectly nominal one.

The mail of the 4th ultimo from England, via Bombay is due today, and we are hourly looking for the telegram from Galle, with news to the 10th ultimo, when no doubt some little light will be thrown upon the rumoured rupture between England and America. Until we have some authentic information upon the subject, we can expect nothing but a pause in our market.

PARIGUT.—The only vessel on the berth is the *Caledras*, and she is booked full.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	4-0	per cent.
3 days' sight ...	"	1	6	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	1	12	0 "
Madras, sight	"	1	4	0 "
3 days' sight ...	"	1	6	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	1	12	0 "
Colombo, sight.....				
3 days' sight	} Nominal.			
16 days' sight				

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per ct. per ann
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No cheques paid, or Cash realized on Rs. 10.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto ..... 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent. commission.

Hours of business' ..... 10 to 1 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£241,900.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
Deputy Chairman.
London Bankers { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0d. "
3 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0d. "
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 month's sight not under £50, at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent. commission.

On delivering up of securities, deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
January 3rd, 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight Rs. 0-0½ per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or from proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent. Commission.

Hours of business' ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 1st January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, als Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchang :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... ¼ "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be sold in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, or negotiating the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, 1 percent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20. Sums under £10 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable at one sum, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 3 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 " "
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits for Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges and will draw for half-yearly Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER..... M. BALFOUR, ESQ., in India
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LUCKNOW, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DENLOP, Esq
Manager at Madras ..... E. MORRISS, Esq.
do. Agra ..... W. BIGGS, Esq.
do. Kurrachee... R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. do. Lahore ..... HECTOR GORE, Esq.
do. do. Umritsar ... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. Hong-Kong... H. NOBLE, Esq.
do. Shanghai ... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. do.
" 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited on Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

The Bank undertakes to remit to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager, for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 6th January 1862. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Jan. 15	Telegraph (s)	Mc Kidder	...Surat 14 Jan.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Jan 15	Dream	King	Liverpool.
	Canada	Ingleton	Akyab.
	Lightning (s)	Taylor	China.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Seventy-two natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—Mr. William and 52 natives.

Per steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—114 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Fanny Forsyth*, Liiten, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *J. J. Dussumier*, Coulon, bound to Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.
Ship *Flying Venus*, Witticombe, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Gibson Craig*, for London.
B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, 15th January 1862.

For London.

Gibson Craig.—56 packages Mother of Pearl' Shells, 147½ cwt., Dossabhoy & Byramjee and Co.

Gosforth.—89 bags Linseed, 1461 cwt., W. Nicol and Co : 600 bags Saltpetre, 1,025 I. maunds, Vurjbhoocun Heerjeebhoy.

Caroline Agnes.—16 chests Heerabole, 35½ cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun.

For Liverpool.

Sikh.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Aladhabhoy Hubib ; 125 bales Cotton, 387½ cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Natalia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraz ; 18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Venetia.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund ; 850 bags Linseed, 1,275 cwt., P. Mialle and Co. ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 200 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Malakoff.—250 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co. ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Robinson and Co.

General Neil.—159 bags Linseed, 238½ cwt. ; 142 bags Country Gall, 177½ cwt., Samoomull Dewraz.

Herald.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund ; 670 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Dewsy Hunsraz ; 200 packages Linseed, 300 cwt., Jairam Viraram.

Concordia.—71 bags Linseed, 106½ cwt. ; 73 bags Sursee Seed, 118¾ cwt., Dhunjee Nathia.

Mindora.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Monjee Khimjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

Amoor.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steenart and Co. ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Poonsy Velljee.

Uncas.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee ; 2 bales Goat Skins, 30 corges, Jooma Natha.

Startled Fawn.—2,000 bags Linseed, 1,000 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Combier and Sons.

Queen of the North.—500 bales Cotton 1,750 cwt., Robinson and Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 8, Barque *Ostrich*, Laughton, from Newcastle 27th June.
Do. Ship *St. Oswin*, Stratton, from Shields 2nd September.
Do. Barque *Eliza*, Walker, from London 25th May and Cape Town 31st October.
Do. Barque *Calcutta*, W. C. Leach, from Cape Town 31st October and Mauritius 14th December.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

On 14th January.—Lieut. J. J. Bacon, 95th Regt, on leave from Poona.
Do.—Lieut Colonel Pottinger, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Do.—Lieut. Colonel Petrie, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Do.—Colonel Forster, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Do.—Lieut. Colonel E. Wray, Royal Artillery, on duty, Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

14th January.—Lieut. J. A. Cruickshank, Engineers, on jury, to Chiploon.
Do.—Captain G. O. Geach, Invalid Establishment, to Deccan.
16th Do.—Colonel Malcolm, C. B., 1st S. M. Horse, on leave, to Sholapore.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 15th January 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Adjutant for the day.

The Guard at the Castle Gate will be furnished tomorrow by H. M.'s 33rd Regiment.

1. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble at the Colaba Mess-room, on Friday next the 17th instant, at 11 A.M. for the trials of Privates Peter Bradley and James Scott, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment :—

President.—Major Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.
Members.—Captain Wallis, 33rd Regt., Captain Nicholson, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., one Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I., one Subaltern from 23rd Regt. N. L. I., one Subaltern from 33rd Regt., and one Subaltern from 56th Regt.

The names and dates of commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty, to be sent to the Brigade Major's Office, by 10 A. M. tomorrow.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 14th January 1862.

Assistant Surgeon A. M. Rogers, is placed on General duty Presidency Division, with effect from the 27th December 1861.

Ensign F. C. Hudson, attached to 3rd Regt. N. I., passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 7th Jan. 1862.

The undermentioned Infantry Cadets recently arrived from England are attached to do duty for a period of six months with the Regiment specified opposite their respective names :—

Cadet W. Cave, 4th (K. O.) Kurrachee.
Cadet C. F. Hughes, 4th (K. O.) Kurrachee.
Cadet A. Balderston, 44th Regiment, Belgaum.
Cadet W. F. Hume, 44th Regiment, Belgaum.
Cadet A. P. Hancock, 95th Regiment, Poona.
Cadet A. L. McNair, 3rd European Regiment, Kurrachee.
Cadet W. H. Webb, 3rd European Regiment, Kurrachee.
Cadet F. H. Jackson, 3rd European Regiment, Kurrachee.

Bhisty Mohomed Yacoob of the 31st Regt. N. I., is attached to the 25th Regt. N. I.

Gunner Hagan, pensioned in G. O. C. No. 482 of the 5th May 1860, is permitted to proceed to, and to receive his pension in England.

Referring to G. O. C. 1385 of the 23rd November last, the Boys therein named are transferred to the Unattached List from that date.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 15th January 1862.

Officers requiring forms of survey indents or indents on the Ordnance Department, are desired to indent for large and small size, as in future no indent will be passed made out upon whole sheets, when small or half sheet indents shall be used according to the numbers of items to be inserted. Forms of whole sheets are frequently made use of, for one or two items, being an unnecessary waste of paper and inconvenient increase in the bulk of documents.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th January 1862.

Messrs. H. Williams and S. Barker, Pursers, are appointed members of a Committee of which Lieut. Colonel Vincent, Acting Naval Accountant, is President and will meet that Officer at his office on Thursday the 16th instant, at 11 A.M., and on such further occasions as may be necessary.

Lieut. J. G. Nixon, Assistant Dock-Master, is allowed one month's privilege leave, to proceed to Kurrachee from 1st instant.

Sporting Gazette.

GYMKHANA.

The undermentioned horses are entered for the Harness Purse, which is closed for Saturday next, the 18th instant, and gentlemen are requested to send in their nominations for the other Races, which close this evening. The Races will commence exactly at 4 P. M. on the 18th instant.

HARNESS PURSE.

Jaffer Sulliman's...	Grey horse... "Nusseeb."
Mr. C.'s	Bay horse ... "Peter."
Mr. P.'s	Bay horse ... "Icitatus."
Mr. Hooley's	Black horse... "Black."
Mr. Dicken's	Black horse... "Joe Weller."

Letters to the Editor.

MR. COOPER OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

SIR,—I have read a paragraph in your paper of the 6th instant stating that I have been suspended from Office on account of certain transactions effected by me during the absence on sick leave at Mahableshwur of the Managing Agent, and that I made purchases of rope, baskets, and other articles at fabulously high prices, and in incredibly large quantities.

I therefore beg you will allow me to state what are really the facts.

I was told by Mr. Lane on the 24th ultimo that some of the orders for materials which bore my signature appeared to require explanation, and on the 9th instant I was furnished with such of the details as did not seem to be satisfactory.

In obedience to the orders of the Chairman and the Managing Agent I am now investigating these matters, with a view to explain them, and as soon as I have done so, it will be seen how far your remarks are justifiable, but I will at once say with regard to your statement that I have made "incredibly large purchases at fabulously high prices" that it is simply untrue.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

W. COOPER,
Deputy Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Surat, January 11th 1862.

AMALGAMATION ; DELAY IN SETTLING DETAILS.

SIR,—I have been for some time now a subscriber to the *Bombay Gazette*, and during the discussions on the amalgamation question, have been always much pleased to see, that it was considered chiefly with regard to imperial interests, and not from the point of view of a faction.

There is one thing, however, which if you agree with me, I shall be happy to see you ventilate both at home and in India, that is, the very extraordinary delay, that seems to take place in the settlement of the various changes, which most materially affect the interests of Indian Officers. It is astonishing what a time these are suffered to remain under the head of "Nothing Settled," "Nothing Known." If this be really a necessity, it is a most lamentable and injurious one in its effects. I really believe that an unfavourable settlement of these matters at once would be preferred to the continued anxiety and suspense which the present system engenders. Perhaps you may have heard of a native proverb on the subject of these tedious decisions "the translation of it is something like this :—"The master who refuses at once is preferable to the liberal man, who gives slowly." Of course those are not wanting under such circumstances, who attribute the evil complained of entirely to the laziness and indifference of official parties at home, who can afford to take their time in settling affairs in which they have no personal interest. I think, if I mistake not, Lord Stanley at the very commencement of the discussions in handing over the Government to the Crown, said that in legislating on Indian subjects, any unnecessary delay was most particularly to be deprecated.

As I said at the beginning, I have no particular wish to have this letter published, but shall be very happy to see some remarks of your own if you think the subject a fit

ONE.

POLICE NEGLIGENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—Can you or any of your public spirited townsmen inform me on what principle it is the police allow public thoroughfares to be blocked up for private ends? During the whole of the dry season there is every afternoon an assembly of obese red-turbaned natives opposite the new building for the Oriental Bank. Frequently the road is quite blocked up by them, almost always it is more than half-filled ; and they seem to think this but a trifle, for they won't move out of the way when called to. I always understood that those on foot were bound to make way for conveyances. Another law of etiquette is observed by these people—they congregate their gharries beside them, and, as the number of conveyances passing is large, there are frequently narrow escapes in the passage these *big* personages can be forced to allow. If their business is profitable, which I do not doubt, why don't they build an Exchange room ; if not, the police ought to see they don't herd where they have so long been culpably allowed to do, to the annoyance of passers. ETRANGE.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1862.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATH—
On board the ship *Kusrovie*, on the 14th January, Agnes Jane Gray, aged two years, daughter of Captain W. Gray.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS—
On the 5th January, at Ballygunge, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Scott Elliot, of a son.
At Calcutta, on the 3rd January, the wife of H. C. B. Terranau, Esq., of a son.
On the 5th January, at No. 2, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of Charles Piffard, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—
At Nungumbaukum, on the 6th January, the wife of Captain H. C. Roberts, of a son.
At Bangalore, on the 7th January, the wife of Major R. H. Sankey, Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES—
At Vellore, on the 31st December, by the Revd. Dr. Sayers, Lieutenant Stoton, H. M. 13th Regiment Madras Army, to Helen Dora Isabella, relict of the late A. Cassan, Esq., H. M. 84th Regiment.
At the Free Church, Evangelistic Hall, on the 8th January, Mr. T. Trevelyan, to Miss Grace Liepenstein.

DEATH—
At Mesulipatam, on the 2nd January, Malcolm Stewart, aged eleven months, the son of Captain W. Riach, 12th Regiment M. N. I.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—
At Agra, on the 4th January, Mrs. G. Prossin, of a daughter.
At Delhi, on the 5th January, the wife of Colonel Keith Young, C. B., Judge Advocate General, of a daughter.
At Jullunder, on the 3rd January, the wife of Captain J. C. Millar, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, of a daughter.

DEATH—
At Agra, on the 7th January, E. M. Wylly, Esq., C. S., aged 44 years.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

MUSCAT MAIL.

The Mails for MUSCAT, per "GUNJA SOOLTAUN," will be closed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SURAT AND KURRACHEE MAIL.

The Mails for SURAT and KURRACHEE, per steamer "BERENICE" will be closed THIS D

was prepared he wished to propose that it should be circulated for signature by all who are interested in the safety of Bombay. In bringing this motion to the notice of the Chamber, it was with the view of adding weight to the strong representation which had been so repeatedly made by Sir George Clerk, regarding the defenceless condition of Bombay. It was well known that this matter had claimed the most anxious, the most earnest attention of the local Government, but as these entreaties have proved almost entirely fruitless, it was well for the Chamber publicly to show their interest in the safety of Bombay and their right to claim a fair share of protection. It would be useless to occupy time with additional arguments; more than what had been said would be superfluous, and he would only add that to his mind the utterly defenceless state of Bombay became a painful neglect of duty. It was a crying shame that the vast interests vested in this place had been so long and so utterly neglected. Mr. Cassels added that we are told to put our trust in Providence and it is well for us that we can do so, but Providence nowhere that he knew of ever promises to help those who do not, and will not help themselves; more especially, when that Providence has so bountifully blessed our nation with the means and the power of obtaining protection for itself and its dependencies. The object of this motion then was to give weight to the urgent representations of the local Government and for this purpose he suggested that the memorial when ready, be extensively circulated amongst the community.

This resolution, after some discussion was withdrawn by Mr. Cassels, as it was thought that a separate memorial might be drawn up for the signature of the community at large.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. J. Cassels as to the desirability of joining the public in the representation, but as such a proceeding would clash with the primary resolution of the Chamber to embody their views in the memorial, he suggested that the proper course would be to call a separate public meeting of the inhabitants by a requisition to the Sheriff, where a memorial to the same effect might be adopted.

Mr. Sillar was of the same opinion, that a public meeting might be called for the adoption of a memorial, so as to stengthen the views of the Chamber.

Mr. John Cassels said that he had the pleasure of proposing for admission to the Chamber the Manchester Cotton Company. He added that it was no doubt a matter of regret to them all that there had ever been any appearance of misunderstanding respecting the operations and movements of this Company, and that they could but hope that the difficulty had arisen in a misconception of circumstances, and that it would in time be found that no real wrong, no injustice had ever been intentionally done to any one. It appeared to Mr. Cassels that they were all running the same race; they had all the same end in view, and he was very sure that if they could run the race together with friendly feelings towards each other it would be very conducive to their comfort. A conciliatory spirit Mr. Cassels said, never did harm to any one; on the contrary, it did good to all with whom it came in contact, and as he believed, members of the Chamber to be actuated by these feelings, and broad large views, he had no doubt that they would welcome the Manchester Cotton Company as members of their Chamber.

Mr. Fleming in seconding the resolution said he thought that there had been a good deal of misunderstanding, but it should now all be forgotten. They all desired to pull together for the same object, and in having the Company as members, the Chamber would doubtless have powerful co-adjutors.

A ballot was taken, the result of which was that, the Manchester Cotton Company were declared duly elected.

Mr. Sillar then by permission of the Chairman made a few remarks upon the necessity of the merchants training themselves up as Military volunteers so as to stand shoulder to shoulder with the regular soldiers and marines for defence in case of foreign invasion or rebellion. He was sorry to say that the local Volunteer Rifle Corps started about two years ago has received little or no support from the mercantile body, which in many cases might be attributed to the want of time and pressure of engagements experienced. This difficulty might be obviated to a great extent, and Mr. Sillar hoped that all the merchants of the town would join the Corps at least as honorary if not as efficient members.

Thanks being then voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

THE INAUGURATION DINNER OF THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY.

The Inauguration Dinner of the Great Eastern Hotel Company came off on Monday evening last, at the George Hotel, Byculla. The dinner was served up in first rate style and consisted of every delicacy of the season, the bill of fare presenting a truly formidable array, while the wines were of the most *recherche* description. The entire arrangements reflected the highest credit on the projectors of the undertaking.

Mr. R. B. Barton preaided, and among the guests we noticed Major Saunders, Messrs. Trevor Roper, J. M. Maclean, H. B. Macculloch, H. John R. T. Crossley, R. C. Rowlands, E. Burke, G. Burstall, H. W. Kerrick, J. C. Ross, S. M. Hutchinson, J. C. V. Vinay, R. T. Tracey, F. Darby, W. Charman, J. Thomas, G. W. King, J. H. Bell, J. D. Johnstone, W. S. Sebright Green, S. Osborne, &c. &c.

After dinner,

The Chairman rose to propose the first toast of the evening. The health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. In so doing he said that he hoped, that the report of the death of the Prince Consort now prevalent, may turn out to be erroneous, but if it should prove to be true, he trusted that a higher power would enable her to bear this dispensation with meekness and resignation.

The toast was drunk in a right loyal manner.

The next toast was "Success to the Great Eastern Hotel Company of Western India." The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I have been induced to preside over this meeting at the solicitation of one or two old friends, and I fear that selection has been made under the idea of paying me a compliment, as a new, somewhat old inhabitant of Bombay, than of advancing the important object that has called us round the social board this evening; but I shall not do discredit to your choice, and now proceed to the toast. Long winded speeches are at all times, I think, and I am sure that you will agree with me, unnecessary, and generally ineffective, but when they are imported into gatherings like the present they become miserably dreary. I shall therefore confine my remarks within bounds and must tax neither your patience, and as far as my remarks are concerned, your toleration for the speaker. I must however premise to you that I have no pocket interest, directly or indirectly, in the success of the company whose inauguration dinner this is, but with the deep interest in everything that steps towards improvement in Bombay, a place in which I have spent some of the happiest hours of my life, and to which I for one, owe so much. I hope to live to see her in her proper place—the metropolis and seat of the Government of Hindustan. In Bombay we have a harbour, not to be surpassed in beauty and natural advantages by any in the world, a fleet of ships riding there at anchor, a sufficient guarantee of her commercial greatness, a climate that with ordinary care and attention the average of human life holds its own certainly with any part of India, and I have no doubt if the truth were known, with climes and colonies supposed to prove favored and genial, here we have our glorious sea breeze a constant and a welcome visitor, bracing our nerves as for the "morrow's" labour, here we are within easy distances of the sanatorial hills of Matheran and Mahableshwur, where, should change be required, we may rest both mind and body amidst fairy scenery and health-inspiring breezes. Here we have our energetic and honorable body of mercantile men, of whom one of the first men now in India, said to me some weeks ago,—"for energy and enterprize your Bombay merchants stand first in India, and I hope soon to be among them to see and judge for myself," and although at the present moment a sad blow and some discouragement may grieve the Bombay merchants' hearts for want of representation in the council, of the merits of which I know nothing, not yet being instructed, yet I venture to prognosticate the day not far distant when they will have a voice in the *election* of their own representation and votes will be solicited for, and recorded in the Bombay Town Hall. Also, gentlemen, we have a press independent, upright, and just, supporting every good cause, not sparing evil doers, or crushing the unhappy or unfortunate. I have no doubt some of you are saying what has all this to do with the "Great Eastern Hotel Company." I will tell you with all our advantages we have several drawbacks, bad drainage, that monster nuisance the main drain almost as bad as when I first came to the country, ten years ago, though year after year we see cholera doing fatal and deadly work with hardly an effort to restrain it, or an attempt made to mitigate its ravages. I trust that the Company whose success I am about to propose will remove at least one of the slurs upon our fame. That there is a necessity for a first rate European Hotel, in a central and healthful situation in Bombay, there can be no doubt, that there is a necessity for a refuge and temporary home for the sickly and wearied traveller Homeward bound. It is also evident that a Hotel where the wives and children of our European officers and civilians travelling to their several destinations up country, and delaying here, may be received and tended for, at moderate and fixed charges, where privacy may be ensured and something like the comforts of a home obtained, "is a consummation devoutly to be wished for." It is not my wish, or intention to disparage the existing Hotels or their proprietors, they have advanced wonderfully, but I do say, that natives have no more genius for Hotel keeping, to satisfy the wants of Europeans, than they have for understanding the genius of Shakspear after they have read him. The word "comfort" they understand not. Where in Bombay could we get such a dinner as we have sat down to this evening? It was decidly the best dinner I have ever partaken of in Bombay, where the soups remind me of the best days of "*Birch's*" and the "*Ship and Turtle*," and the made dishes of the choicest retreats of "*the Palais Royale*." As for the Hotels within the Fort, they may be considered dead letters so far as ladies were concerned and certainly not healthy for either sex, the reason of this is obvious, and as this reason was also one of the principal obstructions to this company, whose great difficulty was to obtain a fit and proper site, I will just mention a few facts with regard to it. The Fort of Bombay existed when the Island was ceded to the British, just 200 years ago, but had of course been renewed, although the space within its walls had not been increased. From the year 1750 to 1800, and at the beginning of the present century, all the buildings with but few exceptions, belonged to Europeans. They appear to have been sold between the years 1810 and 1825, and since that time unfortunately very few Europeans have held any house property in the Island at all. In 1800 the population, living in the Fort, was comparatively small, and now it was difficult to arrive at the number. There were however 10,000 Parsees, and 12,000 of other castes, the population being ten times greater than it was in 1800, and not an inch more ground to build upon. This must beget a state of things not pleasing to contemplate. We have 22,000 people huddled together, and bound in as it were, by the solid stone belt of this useless and ridiculous Fort, surrounded as it is by a green, slimy, and fœtid ditch, and yet we wonder why sickness and disease are prevalent? Surely if these facts are made known to the proper quarters this ditch would be filled in, and the walls would be levelled to the ground, and new life and vitality given, where there is now hardly breathing room. But the power of obstructives is great and so long as Downing Street legislates for India, this will be the case. Our own Government here, I am told, has done all it had the power to do, but the Home Government could not, or would not, see the necessity, although a million sterling slips into their coffers the moment the monstrous obstruction is done away with. Mr. Sebright Green, the Secretary, had for inspection the plans of buildings and the monetary arrangements of the company, into which I will not enter here, as it would be out of place. It must be a matter of congratulation for this gentleman and his friends, that for a time at least he had left off feeding on the body corporate in his legal capacity, and taken to *feeding* it in his adopted capacity as secretary to this company. I trust that this company may go on and prosper, for it promises to supply a great want, and I beg to conclude by proposing, "Success to the Great Eastern Hotel Company of Western India."

This toast was received with loud cheers and done all honor to by the guests.

Mr. Sebright Green responded and said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It devolves upon me to return thanks for the toast so ably proposed by the Chairman and nominally responded to by you all. A few words I must be allowed before proceeding to speak upon the subject which has called us together to-night, to return my most sincere thanks to my friend Mr. Barton, for the kind manner in which he responded to the invitation to occupy the chair on this occasion. I knew, as did all who have known Mr. Barton during his residence in Bombay, that we should have the right man in the right place if we could prevail upon him to take the chair—but the Chairman's reputation extends a little farther than this Island before I knew Bombay. I had heard of "Barton" from those many, alas, now no more, in whose society I have spent some of my pleasantest hours of relaxation—and great were the lamentations in literary clubs of which our Chairman was an esteemed and valued member when he first left London for Bombay; but I did not expect and could not have hoped for such ready, hearty and disinterested help as I have received from my good friend the Chairman in securing the success of this entertainment; dinners of this kind, are, it is to be regretted, but of rare occurrence in Bombay; and right glad was I to have the advice of one of so much experience as Mr. Barton. You have heard the Chairman state, that he does not know any of the shareholders in this undertaking but myself—I sincerely hope that he may soon become better acquainted with them. Hitherto I have represented the shareholders, those who have subscribed their capital to forward the undertaking not wishing their names to be brought prominently forward—now however we are inaugurated as a Company, in a few days we shall I hope be incorporated under the limited liability act. You are all of you probably aware, gentlemen, that it was the original intention of this Company to build an Hotel upon the verge of the Esplanade. A difficulty has however occurred in procuring the land, and it is now determined to build on this site rooms to accommodate from 50 to 100 persons. Arrangements are now under completion by which the Company will be able, through the medium of one of its own members, to build upon this property without purchasing it immediately, leaving them the option of buying the land or of selling the buildings at any time during the continuance of the seven years' lease—so that as soon as it is possible to procure a site on the Esplanade the Company may proceed to erect a large building there, disposing of this one at a fair valuation to the lessee. These arrangements seem to those interested in this undertaking to be the best that can under existing circumstances be made, but gentlemen, although we have laid the foundation of a good Hotel, we still want the superstructure, and we want the assistance of the public, to raise that superstructure. Gentlemen, our share list must be filled up if this undertaking is to be properly carried out, and I sincerely hope that those who have shown themselves interested in this project by attending here to-night, will go yet further and take shares in the Company. Recollect gentlemen, that if every one here to-night takes five shares, and will persuade a friend to do the same, our list will be very nearly full. Gentlemen, I return you my most sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which you have received this toast.

The next toast on the list was "the Mercantile Community," which was proposed by Mr. Maclean and responded to by Mr. Trevor Roper. The health of the chairman and vice chairman were then severally proposed and responded to.

The Chairman then gave the "Press of Bombay," and said that in the early part of his career he had formed an intimacy with many gentlemen connected with "the fourth estate" in the metropolis of the world.

The toast was received with all honors, and was responded to by Mr. Maclean.

Several other toasts were proposed and responded to, and the company separated at a late hour, highly delighted with the night's entertainment.

Law Intelligence.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday, 15th January 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Bhawoo Jewajee, & others vs. *Goma Pitta & others.*

Mr. Kelly appeared for the plaintiffs.

Dr. Reid for the defendants.

This was an action for damages sustained by plaintiffs by means of the defendants having illegally caused the goods of the plaintiffs to be seized under a writ of *fi fa* issued by them out of this Court in the case of *Narayan Yetuam* and others. The amount claimed was Rs. 175. From the evidence produced by the plaintiffs it appears that a number of tools used by the workmen in a quarry belonging to the plaintiffs, were seized, in consequence of which the work people were kept idle for five days to the loss of the plaintiffs.

Dr. Reid contended that the action would not lie and cited a number of cases in support of his views. He likewise considered that the amount of damages claimed was exorbitant and called a witness, whose evidence went to show that the ordinary working expenses of the quarry were only about ten rupees a day.

His Honor said that this action was brought to recover damages for the wrongful seizure of plaintiffs' goods. Several cases had been cited by Dr. Reid to shew that this action would not lie. But he was of opinion that the only question for him to decide was the amount of damages the plaintiffs had sustained in consequence of the seizure of the tools. He would give the plaintiff a verdict for Rs. 113-4-4.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

The following changes have taken place in the Post Office of this Presidency. Mr. Garret goes on leave to the Cape for 6 months. Mr. Smith, as Sub Master at Bombay are to be performed by Mr. Beauvais, Inspecting Post Master at Kurrachee; Mr. Kempton, Inspecting Post Master at Belgaum, is to act for Mr. Beauvais in Scinde, and Mr. Gardiner, the Mail Superintendent at Poona, is to perform in conjunction, the duties of an Inspecting Post Master at Belgaum. Mr. Potts, Inspecting Post Master at Poona has been relieved by Mr. Nicker of the Malwa Division, the latter is succeeded by Mr. Jacob, Inspecting Post Master at Ahmedabad.—*Poona Observer, January* 14.

We undrrstand that arrangements have been made between the Government and the G. I. P. Railway Company for placing carriages on the line, calculated to afford the same facilities for the transaction of Postal work as are in vogue in England. We are, in other words, to have a Post office van on the Railway where the business of sorting and arranging the mails for the different stations can be carried on, and, consequently, an immensity of time saved. Doctor Impey, our energetic Post Master General, deserves every credit for the initiation of this measure. Like every thing else connected with the department under his charge it shows that he is watchful to increase its efficiency. We have heard rumours to the effect that Dr. Impey was to leave us consequent on his promotion to a better salaried post. We should be happy to hear of his success, but we should be selfish enough to regret anything accruing to his benefit if the consequences were his removal from the post he now occupies. He is the round man in the round hole, not as we too often find, the square man in a circular orifice. We understand that Dr. Impey left Bombay on Sunday last for Challisgaum, en route to Benares, to meet Dr. Paton, the Director General of the Indian Post Office. From what we are constantly hearing of the state of the Post Office in the North West the two Doctors will have to hold a consultation over a case of chronic constipation. We can say this as to the skill of Dr. Paton, but we can testify to the therapeutical, chirurgical and clinical abilities in a postal light of Doctor Impey, and we have, therefore, grounds for hope that the patient man will recover, and that the North-West Post Office will in time equal that of the Bombay Presidency in efficiency. *Id.*

A correspondent writes us, that we have been somewhat misinformed as to the conduct of Commander Hopkins towards the Officers of the first fusiliers, and their families on the occasion referred to: at the same time it is evident from the proceedings at the Court of Enquiry, at which he presided, that the Officers of the 2nd Europeans had a serious cause for complaint.—*Deccan Herald, January* 14.

THE GAEKWAR'S FINE FUND.—We are informed that His Highness the Gaekwar, during his recent tour in his territories in Kattiawar, discovered something wrong amongst the Karbaree of the different chiefs who pay tribute to His Highness. We are not informed of the precise circumstances of each case; but we are given to understand that the Karbaree have been making Hay after a manner that does not quite meet with His Highness' views, of the manner in which this process should be performed. Be this, however, as it may, His Highness has imposed the following fines on the following sufferers, who will not of course find any difficulty as to the manner of applying the screw, or of making reprisals on the *chowgleekhoree*, or backbiters, after their Royal Master has retraced his steps to the home of the Gaekwars:—

Limbajee Dada	Rs. 10,000
The Senaputtee	5,000
Bulwunt Rao Roday	1,000
Total...	Rs. 16,000.

We are glad to find, however, that our old friend the Roday, has got off so cheaply; although we fear that the imposition of so light a fine must be received as an indication that his importance has diminished in proportion as that of Limbajee and the Senaputtee has increased. In fact the Roday is evidently not so plethoric now as he used to be; and, therefore, he is not capable of being bled so freely as when his star was in the ascendant, in the days of Gunput Row Gaekwar, his former master.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

There will be about 80 promotions to Lieut. made by the retirements in the Cavalry and Infantry from the Cornets and Ensigns on the present General List.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 7.

We learn with extraordinary pleasure that Major General Birch, K. C. B., was to receive six months gratuity on vacating office, *i. e.* 21,000 Rupees, less income tax at 4 per cent = 20,160 Rupees. Colonel Norman, but yesterday a Lieutenant and Brevet Captain, has indeed fallen on his legs to get an appointment worth £3,000 a year, but then men, duly imbued with Horse Guards ideas, are urgently wanted in India.—*Id.*

Another example of what is in store for us when the Bombay route is the sole channel of speedy communication with England has just been afforded. We were told a short time since that in consequence of improved postal arrangements, the Express and ordinary packets would come on together, but there has been a sad breakdown with reference to the mail of the 3rd December from London. The Express papers and letters arrived at daybreak on the 3rd instant and it was 3 P. M. yesterday before we received our usual files of English papers, a delay of 82 hours thus intervening between the two deliveries. Now this sort of thing occurring in fine weather, and at a time when intelligence from one is of such vast importance is altogether inexcusable, and we hope the Government will inquire into the cause of the detention. It has not occurred on this side, and to all appearance is wholly inexcusable. We are loth to give vent to more than a moderate growl, but the circumstances would justify a very deep and prolonged one.—*Id.*

Major G. M. Hill, at present Military Accountant to the Government of India, is appointed to succeed Colonel J. C. Hannyngton, retired, as Controller of Military Finance. The vacant appointment could scarcely have been better filled—*Englishman, Jan.* 7.

The Governor General, we hear, has sanctioned the construction of the telegraph line between Rangoon and Moulmein, to be completed during the year 1862-63.—*Id.*

Letters received from Hissar mention that cholera is raging fearfully in that district, numbers having already fallen victims to the epidemic.—*Id.*

We are informed that a body of European troops is to be located at Jyntiah and on the Cassiah Hills, as a precaution in case of any opposition being offered to the introduction of the new taxes there.—*Id.*

Consequent upon the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Norman, C. B., to be Military Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the subordinate military officials in the Secretariat move elsewhere, and, we are happy to say, are deservedly well provided for. Lieutenant Colonel F. Atkinson, now Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, succeeds Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Burn at the head of the Clothing Department; Major H. K. Burne, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department, succeeds Major W. Ferris, retired, as first Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Finance; and what appointment has been provided for Major Bacon we have not as yet heard.—*Id.*

Fears have been for some time entertained that Cotton could not be grown to any great extent in the Punjab, the soil in very many, indeed we may say in most, localities having been found unfavorable to its production, except in the form hitherto procurable, which, though suited to the requirements of the native orders of the people for the manufacture of cloth, rugs, carpets, and ropes, was found but ill adapted to the manufacture of yarns of a quality suited to the purposes of Manchester mill-owners. It is described as coarse, and of short and unequal staple, and experiments have resulted in effecting but very trifling improvement; the nature of the soil not being such as is required for the production of cotton of fine and lengthy staples. It is true that in some parts of the Punjab where irrigation can be had recourse to at moderate cost, very favorable staples have been produced; but in the Cis-Sutlej States, the soil has proved so very unfavorable to its extended cultivation and to any radical improvement being made in the quality produced, that there is little, if any, prospect of any large supply being obtainable thence. It is to Central India, Broach, Dharwar, and Tinnevelly, that attention must be in the first place directed, where soil and climate are alike suited to the cultivation—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We believe we may confidently announce that it has at last been definitely settled to transfer North Canara to the Bombay Presidency.—*Times, Jan.* 10.

COCHIN.

We gave publicity last week to a rumour that the office of Resident, to be vacant by the approaching retirement of Mr. Maltby, had been offered to and accepted by Major Drury. We have now the best authority for stating that the report is without foundation. Nothing has yet been decided regarding the successor to Mr. Maltby.—*Courier, January* 4.

DETAILS OF ENGLISH NEWS TO 10th DECEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 10.)

Still the one great topic of conversation is the threatened rupture with America. Every man is asking his neighbour whether there will be war? and the answers express the diversity of feeling with which the result is anticipated. It is difficult indeed, to say what the general opinion of the public is, so great are its fluctuations from time to time; but we think it may be observed that as time advances the conviction of the impossibility of any other than a warlike issue is expressed with less and less confidence. At first the almost universal impression was that the demands of the British Government would certainly not be complied with; that whatever might be the wish of the Lincoln-Seward Cabinet popular feeling would not suffer them to make the desired concessions—but it does not now appear that the War-at-any price feeling is so strong in the Northern States as we at one time believed it to be, and there is still a hope that self-interest, if nothing better, will lead to a pacific result. It is calculated that the actual answer to the demands of the British Government cannot be received till after Christmas. The vessel which carried the Foreign-office despatches started on the 2nd, and would have reached Boston in due course on the 14th. A return vessel will start from New York on the 18th, which will in all probability bring the formal reply, the nature of which, we may be sure, has been amply considered by anticipation, so that no time may be lost in deliberation after the British Minister has formally made his demands. The reply then may be expected by the 30th, and perhaps, a telegraphic announcement of its character a day or two before. Anyhow it will be an anxious Christmas; for the New Year may find us at war with the Federal States of America. And, however stern the necessity may be—however strong the belief that it is inevitable, we are convinced that such a result will be regarded with a common feeling of sorrow from one end of the country to the other.

Meanwhile, we are watching with the deepest interest the indications of popular feeling in these States, as far as we can discern them in the American newspapers, thinking that we may find therein something to guide us to a solution of the great question which lies before us. At first, the general tone of the press, reflecting the popular feeling, was jubilant and boastful—there was great exultation over the seizure of the Confederate Envoys—and, perhaps, these first emotions precluded a just appreciation of the magnitude of the ulterior results. It was considered a "pretty smart slap in the face" for John Bull, and as Jonathan has recently been under a sort of delusion that quietude betokeneth weakness, and patience want of spirit, and that Great Britain is not disposed to take offence whatever may betide her, it was held, perhaps, that an insult of this kind would be, if not overlooked, settled by negotiation and patched up with some loss of honour to the recipient of the affront. At first, therefore, we say, there was only triumph and glorification. Commander Wilkes had come the great hero of the day, and the populace danced and sang over the captivity of the Envoys, and were elated beyond measure by the victory. Presently, this joyous excitement seemed somewhat to subside and some at least began to reason instead of to shout. The first feeling of exultation over, the *fact* of the seizure having passed away, the *manner* of it began to be seriously regarded; and a voice of justification arose. It was something, at all events, that the people should begin to consider whether it was all right—for at any one time they appeared to be utterly regardless whether it was wrong or right. To enter into the question of legality at all was something gained in the cause of reason. Of course, in such a conjuncture there were not wanting men, professing to be popular teachers, fit to lead the multitude—not wanting men, we say, with the assurance to tell their brethren that everything had been done in strict accordance with international law, albeit some falsification of precedents was necessary to make out such a case—men who, of the course pursued by Commander Wilkes. Sophistical and false, however, as the attempt may have been, there is something of good augury in it; for if once the case comes to be argued in accordance with law and precedent, the outrage stands out clearly as an outrage and nothing else, and it is only by claiming to be a law unto themselves and defying all national usage, that the Americans can resist the just and reasonable demands which have been made upon them. That there are thousands and tens of thousands among them quite prepared to go even to these lengths is an undeniable fact; but these are merely the dregs of the population—people swayed only by their passions, who have nothing in the world to lose, and are ripe for any kind of evil. On the other hand, it is to be observed that the better classes have already awakened to a sense of the magnitude of the interests involved, and are beginning to understand that a war with Great Britain would be an immense national disaster. In its commercial and financial aspects there is something very appalling in it. Years of suffering and privation, they perceive, may result from the gratification of a moment's passion. They have lawyers and jurists among them, and, doubtless, they have learnt by this time that the outrage committed on the *Trent* was quiet little more than a breach of the Queen's peace, contains, of course, some emphatic passages. The President declares that the Federal Government had no more right to seize them on the high seas than in the streets of London. Messrs. Slidell and Mason, he says, were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government in the *Trent* as they would have been on British soil. Had they been malefactors and citizens of the United States they could not have been arrested except under the strict provisions of an extradition treaty. "But rights the most sacred," says Mr. Davis, "seem to have lost all respect in their eyes."

The European intelligence of the week would not have excited much interest in quiet times, and, engaged as we have been with our own affairs, we have scarcely given it a thought. A few words, however, may be said with respect to the tone of the French press, apparent in its recent discussions of the pending quarrel between England and America. In our last, we prominently alluded to some remarkable expressions in the *Patrie*, which seemed to indicate something more than the possibility of France drifting into the war, in the event of a conflict between Great Britain and the Federal States. But since the appearance of that article, the language of the principal French journals has been much more guarded. We can gather little more from their utterances now than that Great Britain will have the moral support of the Imperial Government. Anything more decided is not to be looked for; indeed, how can it be in the present state of the national finances?

It may be noted here, too, that General Scott, late Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army, who has gone to Paris in search of a little recreation after all the wear and tear of high office, has written and published a letter on the present crisis, which has attracted no little attention. It had been reported that the General had expressed his convictions that the Federal Government would ere long give up the Southern Commissioners, the contingency of such a demand having, it was said, been fully discussed before his departure from Washington. This however, the General has emphatically denied; and has addressed himself to the consideration of the question at issue, with good temper and moderation, declaring his conviction that the Confederate Commissioners were "contraband of war," but that the whole subject of international law in such matters requires to be reconsidered, and that if England persists in demanding the surrender of the Commissioners, she must be prepared at the same time to consent to such revision, and thus to "strip war of half its terrors, by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by the United States Government, and commended by every principle of justice and humanity."

The purely domestic intelligence of the week is almost a blank. A good number of speeches have been delivered, but they have all reference to the great American question. Amongst others, Mr. Bright has addressed himself to a popular assembly, not to Manchester or at Birmingham, as might be excepted, but on the less important political arena of Rochdale. Of course he does not take the general English view of the question. He has crotchets of his own, and is by no means sure that England has the best of the argument. In this he almost stands alone.

It appears likely that there will be a contest for Finsbury after all. Mr. Cox is determined to try the temper of the electors. If he perseveres, it is believed that the Conservatives, acting upon the principle that "Dum singuli prœliantur, universi vinc untur," will set up a candidate of their own. Meanwhile, there is excitement in the Tower Hamlets, for it is reported that Mr. Ayrton is really to be made an Indian judge. Of this we confess that we know nothing. But we can easily conceive a disposition on the part of her Majesty's Government to get rid of a gentleman who has been very troublesome in Parliament to nearly the whole body.

Our readers are aware that since the transfer of the direct government of India to the Crown, doubts have been entertained respecting the position of the capital stock made over by the first Lord Clive to the East India Company for the charitable maintenance of their officers and officers' wives. As the deed conveying this property to the Company expressly recited that it was funded for the benefit of the army of the East India Company, the descendants of the donor alleged that the army of the East India Company having, *ipso facto* ceased upon the demise of the Company, the property reverted to them. It is now some two years since this knotty question was first raised. Whatever may have been thoughts of the feeling which prompted the movement on the part of the Clive family it was very seriously apprehended by many, whose wish was by no means father to the thought, that the legality of the question would be shown in our law courts to be against the transfer of the Fund to Her Majesty's Government among the other assets of the Crown. We have now, however, the satisfaction of recording that last week the case was formally decided in a court of law, and that it was ruled by the master of the Rolls that "Lord Clive's Fund" was a part of the general assets and properties of the East India Company; and that, as such, it became the property of the Crown, and is not to be alienated from the special purposes to which it was appropriated by the donor. Our readers, one and all, whether military or non-military, will rejoice with us in this judicial decision. We are not, however, altogether certain that this is to be regarded as a final settlement of the question. We know the pertinacity of suitors and the uncertainties of the Law, and we never feel that a case is finally determined till it has run through every court in the country, and there is no further appeal but to Heaven.

THE PRINCE CONSORT.

(*From the Madras Times, Jan.* 10.)

The Telegraph Bulletinist at Galle might surely have mentioned the indisposition of the Prince Consort as recorded in the Overland summaries of the 10th December. "His Royal Highness was then suffering from a severe cold which had seized him eight days previously and had been confined to his room all the time. If confirmation were needed of the correctness of the telegram announcing the Prince's lamented death, it is now supplied.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

The general impression produced by the latest advices from New York is that they encourage a hope of a disavowal of the conduct of the commander of the *San Jacinto*, and the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. This feeling caused the funds to open yesterday at a recovery of five-eighths per cent., which was fairly maintained throughout the day, with an occasional tendency to a further improvement. The *Times'* correspondent, however, writing upon the spot, scarcely seems to share in so sanguine a view of the probabilities. In a letter published this morning, dated the 25th November, he says:—

"If need were for any new proof of the influence of passion in blinding the eye of reason it would be found in the extraordinary manner in which the American press, jurists, and speakers have treated the arrest of the 'ambassadors' of the Confederate States on board the Royal Mail steamer *Trent*. But there are many people who in private hold very different language. The tongues of the Stock Exchange are whispering their doubts very unmistakeably and I venture to assert that if the opinions of the judges of the land were sought privately they would pronounce against 'the bold and patriotic act of Commodore Wilkes.' The best legal authorities in this city are against it. But with the moral cowardice which is the result of submission—habitual submission to the force of a majority—they will neither publish nor write, nor speak openly what they are free to confess in the study of the conversation corner. There is a chorus all over the land of 'Quite right—Don't be afraid, and an immense amount of mutual patting on the back. People ask, 'What does England care about Slidell and Mason?' and are astonished to be told in reply that she cares something about the law of nations and her national honour. If it were believed really that Great Britain would take any serious notice of the act there would be an immediate panic in the commercial and monetary world which would extend its effects to every class in the Union, from the President who invests his salary in the national loans down to the daily labourer. But there is a sustaining hope that the Cabinet will not do anything that at the very outside there will be a remonstrance and a lengthy correspondence, which will end as many other matters of protocol and dispatch have ended, to the end of it. There is a rumour that Messrs. Slidell and Mason are to be surrendered. If it be true this Government is broken up. There is so much violence of spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of everything except their own politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity, that any honourable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors. It would certainly render them so unpopular that it would damage them in the conduct of this civil war."

The detailed intelligence from America, published this morning, informs us that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were landed at Fort Warren, on the Boston side of Long Island, on the 27th ult. The municipality of Boston waited upon Commander Wilkes and tendered him a welcome. In reply to an address from the Mayor, Commander Wilkes said:—"I am deeply sensible of the great kindness you have shown me. I depended upon my own judgment in doing what you all flatter me was correct, and I am only to say that we did our duty to the Union, and we are prepared to do it again." This speech was received with immense cheering. A complimentary dinner was given to the next day to Commander Wilkes at the Revere House, Boston, when he repeated substantially the statements which have appeared in print with reference to the energetic movements of the *San Jacinto*, and concluded as follows:—

"Before deciding upon the course I adopted, I examined the authorities—Kent, Wheaton, and the rest—and satisfied myself that these 'Commissioners' or 'Ministers' as they styled themselves, had no rights which attach to such functionaries when properly appointed; and finding that I had a right to take written despatches, I took it for granted that I had a right to take these 'Commissioners,' as the embodiment of despatches. (Laughter and cheers.) I therefore took it upon myself to say to those gentlemen that they must produce their passports from the General Government, and, as they could not do that, I arrested them. I will say for the officers and crew of the ship, that the orders I gave were carried out in the spirit in which they were given, and not a word said or act done which would not redound to the honour of the country." (Loud cheers.) I should have felt justified in seizing the *Trent* itself, but I concluded to allow the vessel to proceed, though I thus deprived my men of a prize worth 150,000 dols.; and I take pride and pleasure in saying that there was not a man on board the *San Jacinto* who said I did not do right." (Capt. Wilkes took his seat amid enthusiastic cheers.)

Lieut. Fairfax also responded to the toast of his health. In the course of his speech he said:—

"It was by no means an agreeable duty to go on board the *Trent* and arrest my old friend, Mr. Mason, whose family is connected with mine by marriage, though we are not as some of the papers have said, cousins. I knew pretty well what I had to do, and I knew, soon after I got aboard the vessel, that I should have something more to contend with than the four gentlemen I was to take with me to the *San Jacinto*. Mrs. Slidell and her daughters were there; they were womanly and ladylike; but they were under a great deal of excitement and you may well imagine that they gave utterance to a good many not very pleasant expressions. I extended to them the courtesy, agreeably to the instructions of Captain Wilkes, of a passage in the *San Jacinto*, which they declined, and they were permitted to go on their way to Europe, and I made as short work of the matter as I could. (Laughter and applause.) . . . Lieutenant Greer, of the *San Jacinto*, came on board, and I took quite as active a part in the transaction as Lieut. Fairfax did. He was rather apprehensive that the ladies and the mob would overcome me, and presented six very inoffensive marines on board, to be made offensive, if necessary. (Applause.) That gave rise to the report about a charge of the marines with fixed bayonets on the ladies. Messrs. Mason and Slidell conducted themselves with a good deal of propriety under the circumstances. Mr. Mason was perfectly courteous throughout. Mr. Slidell, as we all know, has more crustiness in his disposition, but it must be remembered that he had much more to embarrass him, having his wife and family with him; therefore it was more difficult to impress him with the belief that I intended to carry out the purpose of my visit."

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* writes on Sunday evening:—

"I am assured that American affairs have again at the close of the past week occupied the Imperial Council of Ministers. His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon is taking an active part to inspire the French Government with a spirit of reconciliation. That is to say, if an opportunity should occur France might come forward and mediate. General Scott, whose great influence at Washington I have already pointed out, is full of hope about such an answer being given to Lord Lyons as shall satisfy the immediate demand of her Majesty's Government, with the understanding, however, that the laws or code of the rights of neutrals shall be revised. Permit me to point out this feature of the difficulty, because General Scott and the French Government (who are perhaps not officiously foreign to each other) are of opinion that the correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and America will turn to this vexed question of the rights of neutrals. It is believed that both America, England, France, and the whole world may profit by giving such a turn to the existing difficulty as shall, in General Scott's words, 'establish these rights—the rights of neuturals—on a just, humane, and philosophic basis.' Suppose, therefore, we find the Cabinet of Washington according all the demands of Great Britain concerning the *Trent* on condition of a revision of the rights of neutrals? I assure you that very high and weighty authority here expects that such will be the reply of the Cabinet of Washington, and thus war may be avoided."

The Government have chartered the steamers *Panama* and *Adriatic* for conveyance of troops to Canada. Six other transports are required, and will doubtless be selected from those offered in the course of to-day. With the exception of Captain Leslie's battery of artillery (8th battery, 4th brigade), the troops under orders to embark for Canada remain the same as stated in another column. Captain Leslie's battery will embark in the *Persia* or *Australasia*. Though no direct orders have been received, it is generally understood at the Guard's barracks that one battalion at least will go out, and great anxiety is felt by the men as to the decision of the Commander-in-Chief. It is needless to say that each battalion considers itself in readiness.

A large amount of reserve stores were yesterday despatched from Woolwich, per rail to Liverpool, for shipment in the *Persia* and *Australasia*: They consisted of Armstrong and smooth-bore guns, shot, shell and ammunition, and 13, 10, and 8-inch mortar cartridges for siege train purposes. On Sunday 18 heavy waggon-loads of war stores left for Camden-town Station, to be forwarded also to Liverpool.

Orders were yesterday received at Woolwich to hold in readiness the 1st and 3rd battalions Military Train for Canada, to be commanded by Colonel Kennedy, C.B., commandant. The two battal

Clive. The real construction of the deed was that the company accepted the five lakhs and the three lakhs as trustees, and undertook to apply interest at 8 per cent., and the whole amount for the purposes therein specified and that when they ceased to do so they would restore the five lakhs of rupees to the estate of the donor. The statute then came, and substituted the Secretary of State for India for the company, both as to property and as to liability also. The case was strengthened by the 64th clause, which showed how complete and entire the transfer was intended to be, though his Honour added he did not rely so much on the words of that clause on account of their vagueness. According to the true construction of the deed of 1776, there was a trust fund placed in the hands of the company, and, according to the plain construction of sec. 39 of the Act, as explained by the rest of the Act, and the general scope and purport of it, that trust fund, in common with all other trust funds held by the company for the Government of India, passed to the Crown for the same purpose. In coming to that conclusion his Honour said it was some gratification to him to reflect that had he come to an opposite conclusion, he should have been taking away from the support of the military service in India a fund expressly dedicated by Lord Clive to that purpose, simply because the hand that administered the relief was a servant of the Crown instead of being a servant of the company. Upon the whole consideration of the case, therefore his Honour concluded by saying his opinion was that the plaintiff had failed, and that the bill must be dismissed.—Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Hobhouse were for the Plaintiff; Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Melville for the Secretary for India; and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Wickens for the Crown.

FOREIGN.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMEBICA.

AMERICAN OPINIONS ON THE "SAN JACINTO" AFFAIR.

The chief interest of the American intelligence is still concentrated in the state of public feeling in the North respecting the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners, as it affects the relations between England and America. The tone of the latest papers received is much more serious and practical than those brought by previous mails. The existence of ground of complaint is no longer doggedly denied, while the necessity of observing the rules of international law is maintained. The American mind is being familiarized, even by its most popular newspapers, with the surrender of the Confederate Commissioners as a contingency not remote.

The *New York Tribune* "hopes that Great Britain will claim Messrs. Mason and Slidell," and thinks that if certain principles of international law, for which America long contended in vain, are established by the surrender, "the American Government may have more to gain by giving them up than by retaining them." It expresses its anxiety to avoid all pretext for hostility on the part of Great Britain, and regrets that Mr. Seward has not always "evinced," in his official and personal intercourse with the British and French ambassadors, that earnest and frank desire to maintain the best understanding with them and their Governments which is the obvious dictate of national interest, if not of national safety." The *Tribune* concludes by saying that President Lincoln will take good care that England shall not get a fair pretext for a quarrel, "at least till we shall have settled our little account with Jeff. and Co."

The *New York Times* prints some bad and confused law; but the uniform tenor of its articles is that the recent event cannot become a cause of war. "None save a fool (it says) or, what is worse, none but a rebel at heart, would assert the act of Captain Wilkes to be a ground for war. It is too ridiculous for a sane man to entertain such a proposition, even to himself. We have intentionally committed no offence toward England. Captain Wilkes had no instructions whatever to board an English ship for any purpose; but he did so upon his own responsibility." In another article, written on the 23rd Nov., it says:—

It suits the purpose of some of our people to excite alarm by pretending that we are in danger of war with England on account of the seizure of the two rebel agents, Mason and Slidell, on board the British mail steamar *Trent*. Nothing can be more absurd than such an apprehension. Even if our act was entirely wrong, there is not one chance of its involving war, whatever other consequences may flow from it. Many persons talk and write as if the instant she hears of it, England would send a fleet of war steamers to bombard our cities and sweep our commerce from the face of the ocean. Even in the most flagrant cases, national insults are not resented in this summary manner. First comes a formal complaint of the wrong done, and a demand that it be disavowed. If this is met fairly in a friendly spirit, and with an evident intent to do justice, it will be followed by a protracted negotiation, which is almost certain to end in such explanations on the one side, or concessions on the other. In this case no one supposes for a moment that there was any intention to insult the British flag on the part of Captain Wilkes. His sole object was to serve his own Government, by arresting two rebel agents on a mission of deadly hostility to it. He found them, on the high seas on board a British vessel, from which he took them without violence, and with only such a display of force as the case required."

The *New York World* says, "If there has been any infringement of international rights, the United States will make an apology. If Captain Wilkes is not justifiable by the law of nations, it cannot wound the national honour to make a suitable apology."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* condemns the language which has been used towards Great Britain, as likely to cause irritation, and speaks of the "objectionable and unjustifiable taunts" indulged against her in the United States.

The *New York Herald*, on the other hand, declares that—

"*The World, the Tribune*, and *Times* are frightened out of their wits at the plain talk of the *Herald*, and are down upon their marrow-bones before the British Lion. They will have it that we are doing our utmost to bring England to the rescue of Jeff. Davis, or that we are wickedly getting up another *Herald* sensation regardless of consequences. All this is very absurd, for we can assure our fancy stock-jobbing contemporaries that while England can be brought to reason and justice only through an intrepid and fearless policy, the readiest way to a rupture with her is by showing the white feather."

On this extract, the *Daily News* remarks: "It is now clearer than ever that since the memorable 'cowhiding' the conductor of that iniquitous print has changed his tactics and not his ends, and serves now by crooked arts, as formerly with cynical licentiousness, the cause of the South. It is to abuse English faith to quote the opinions of the *New York Herald* as those of the Northern States of the Union, and it is quite time to discontinue the practice."

The special correspondent of the *Times* writes, on the 22nd Nov.:—

"The American papers are are full of arguments, invectives, and declamations, concerning the seizure of the Confederate 'ambassadors' who have, I observe, become 'rebels' since they were sent to Fort Warren—all to prove that it was and is so clearly right and proper that not a word need be said to justify the act. 'England cannot, dare not, will not, must not, ought not—take any notice of the matter.' If she does, 'we do not care; we can, will, must, and ought to resist her to the last.' But with all this use of the auxiliary verbs in words, there is very little real contentment or satisfaction felt in men's minds; the share market at New York certainly does not evince confidence of security. 'Captain Wilkes,' says one paper apropos of the Wall street fever, 'had no instructions to board an English ship for any purpose. He did so on his own responsibility. Government have not, as yet, disavowed the act.' No diplomatic communication has taken place. Lord Lyons has no official knowledge of the matter. He has not opened his lips to any one connected with the Government or belonging to the United States respecting it; and the statements which have been made, ascribing conduct, and language, and bearing of all sorts to him are the work of determined and incurable mythomaniacs. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Messrs. Eustis and McFarland, have addressed a kind of protest to the Government and have also made certain representations with respect to their treatment; but there has been no official announcement or action of any sort between the Cabinet of Washington and the representative of her Majesty near the person of the President regarding the question on which the minds and conversation of men turn all over the States. . . . The position of Lord Lyons is most difficult, but there need be no apprehension that he will fail to maintain the dignity of Great Britain in this remarkable crisis. Mr. Seward, I believe, in speaking of the arrest, did not consider it at all necessary to allude to the mode in which the persons of Messrs. Slidell and Mason had been transferred to the custody of the Government, and the subject will doubtless be approached with due caution and reluctance by the state Department; but I have the best reason for thinking General M'Clellan not only disapproved the conduct of the naval officer who made the capture, but expressed his opinion that the boarding and seizure could not be justified. The intelligence has indeed, been received with something like consternation by thinking and respectable politicians, and already there are men talking of an 'ample apology,' and feebly referring to the right of search which have been maintained by England, and therefore cannot be, forsooth, objected to by her Government when it is practised by the vessels of a nation which has always refused to recognize it."

We are still without any direct and positive information as to the course of Mr. Lincoln's Government; no opinion from the law officers of the Washington Government has yet been publicly announced; but Messrs. Edward Everett, George Summer and other leading American legal authorities, declare the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell to be in accordance with international law. A new outbreak of virulence on the part of the American papers may, however, be expected to follow on receipt of the intelligence of the burning and sinking of the *Harvey Birch*, and the arrival of the *Nashville* at Southampton, with permission to refit at that port.

The Common Council of New York had presented Captain Wilkes with a resolution offering him the hospitalities of the city, and thanking him for his patriotic conduct.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

President Davis has delivered his message to the Confederate Congress. It is most determined in tone, and states that, after seven months, the Federals have failed to extend their occupancy of Southern soil. At many points they have been driven on the defensive. The military means and financial condition of the Confederates are stronger now than at the commencement of the struggle. Mr. Davis praises the efforts made by the people of Missouri, and defends the occupancy of Kentucky. He says the financial system has worked well, and promises good results for the future. The system of the issue of Treasury notes has fully answered expectations. If the Confederates husband their means, and make judicious use of their resources, it would be difficult to fix limit to the period during which they could carry on the war against the Federals. The reconstruction which the Federals seek to effect by arms becomes more and more impossible. The causes which induced the separation not only remain in full force, but have been strengthened. The Confederates shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing the connection with the North. The South will be content to live at peace with the North, but the separation is final.

"When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress—when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of habeas corpus, so sacred to free men—when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to dungeons—when they find all this cheered and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted for it we will accept no alternative. The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous whenever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape; and in one instance selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually whilst asleep and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along their borders and upon our territory. We ought to have been admonished by these things that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition with the confessed purpose not only to pillage, but to incite a servile war in our midst. If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women, and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine."

For independence the South will accept no alternative, Messrs. Sidell and Mason, commissioned to represent the Confederacy at foreign Courts, have been seized while under the protection and within the dominion of neutral nations. The claims of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as their seizure on board the *Trent*. Had they been malefactors, their arrest could not have taken place on board British ships except according to the law provided for the extradition of criminals. The Confederates, though they asked no aid from foreign Powers, perhaps had a right to inquire if the European doctrine, that a blockade to be binding must be effective, was to be generally applied, or only in particular cases. Evidence will be laid before the European Governments of the total inefficiency of the blockade.

"In conducting this war we have sought no aid and proffered no alliance offensive and defensive abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the family of nations; but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual among nations, and in order to establish relations with us we were only endeavouring to place that intercourse under the regulations of public law. Although it is true that the cotton supply from the Sothern States could only be totally cut of by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might by a diversion of labour and investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to have run upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every labourer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced also to change their occupation. While the war on this basis is waged, while the right of self government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as to our own. In the meantime, we shall continue this struggle, in humble dependance upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude but of the righteousness of our cause."

FRANCE.

The possible rupture between England and America has been the absorbing topic of discussion in France as in this country. We have elsewhere alluded to the opinions of the Paris press on this subject. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports approaching changes in the Cabinet. M. Migne will, it is said retire, he having, as talking Minister last session declared that there was no deficit, but a surplus, M. Brouche, also a talking Minister, has it is said, not been affected, and will take the portfolio of public works, now held by M. Rouher, who will be appointed Minister of the Interior, *vice* M. Persigny, who returns to England as ambassador. M. Delangle, Minister of Grace and Justice, will remain. These statements are all given as rumours, but some of them have been very frequently repeated.

The Marquis de Flers, an official in the Cour des Comptes, has been accused of corresponding with foreign journals, in order to bring the Government into contempt, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and 2,000 francs fine. M. de Flers seems to have made his letters interesting by repeating all the gossip circulating in the bureaux, and would, even in England, have been dismissed. He was condemned, however, on evidence extracted from letters seized on their way through the post.

The arrest by the Turkish authorities of Joseph Karaia, the French Maronite agent in the Lebanon, has attracted some attention in Paris. It was described in the *Patrie* as "an insult which the Government is bound to resent," but a paragraph in the *Monticur* merely observes that in the arrest Fuad Pasha and Daoud Effendi seem to have acted in accord with the European commissioners, established at Beyrout in order to ensure the new organization of the Lebanon, which has received the sanction of Europe.

General Montauban has taken his seat as senator, which entitles him to more than 1,000l. a year. This is something like a good service pension. The late minister of finance took his seat at the same time.

INDIA OFFICE.

(From December 3rd to December 10th.)

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr. M. C. Chase ..... Madras Civil Service.
Mr. J. E. Oliphant..... " "
Lieut. D. Carey ..... " 2nd Light Cav.
Lieut. J. Duval ..... " Artillery.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut. D. W. Laughton... Madras 46th N. I.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. M. C. Chase ..... Madras Civil Service, 6 m.
Lt.-Col. W. A. Orr, C. B. " Artillery 6 m.
Lieut. J. Nuttall ..... " Staff Corps, 6 m.
Lieut. R. H. Beddome ... " 3rd N. I., 3 m.
Lieut. H. R. Elliot ..... " 42nd N. I., 5 m.
Assist.-Surg. J. Murray... " Med. Estab., 6 m.
Assist.-Surg. W. F. Davis " Med. Estab., 6 m.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. A. D. Toogood, of the 2nd Bengal European Regt., has been permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut. E. L. Clogstoun, of the late 10th Bengal N. I., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service.

CASUALTIES IN H. M.S INDIAN SERVICE.

BENGAL.—Capt D. Reid, Retired List, at Tours, Dec. 5; Lieut. W. F. Belli, late 10th N. I., at St. Heliers, Nov. 22.

BOMBAY.—Lieut R. T. Tragett, 26th N. I., at Awebridge Danes, Nov. 30.

Advertisements.

Just published, price Two Rupees,

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Bombay Gazette Office.

GRAND SALE OF HARMONIUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed and opened out for sale at their new premises, Rampart Row, the following valuable instruments—

No. 1.—Plain Oak Harmonium, with five octaves of keys double foot boards, Rs. 100.

An assortment of 12 of this kind.

No. 2.—Do. Do. with wind indicator, one stop, &c., of superior finish and brilliant tone. Rs. 150.

An assortment of 6 of this kind.

No. 3.—Best Rosewood, the stops with the celebrated *Percussion action*. A very elegant Drawing Room instrument. Rs. 700.

No. 4.—Similar to No. 3, but with more highly finished case. Rs. 700.

No. 5.—Best Oakwood, beautifully finished and polished, having 16 stops, and every modern improvement. Rs. 800.

No. 6.—Full size Organ tone Harmonium; would suit a congregation of 500 voices. Rs. 850.

No. 7.—New Model Harmonium with upper Swell Manual, full compass on both rows of keys; 22 stops, all voiced to different qualities of tone; the most perfect instrument of its kind. Rs. 1,100.

N. B.—The whole of the above Harmoniums are by the best makers and can be warranted.

HERBERT & Co.

Bombay, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that from the 1st October next, our Wines, Spirits, &c. will be alone procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom from that date we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th September 1861.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	" Pts.	" "	18
	No. 2	Blue "	30
	" Pts.	" "	16
	No. 3	Yello "	26
	" Pts.	" "	14
	No. 4	Green "	22
	" Pts.	" "	12
	Medoc	Red "	17
	" Pts.	" "	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	" "	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 doz. Pts.	38
	" "	"	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	" "	"	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	Green "	38
	" "	per 2 doz. Pts.	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	" "	"	32
	Braumberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Hockheimer		29
Port	Black Seal	Pts.	12
	" "		14
	Red Seal		22
	" "	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillade	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	" "	30
	Pale	Brown "	25
	Light Golden	Green "	28
	Pale	Yellow "	22
	Pale	White "	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			22
	" "	(Yellow ")	26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old	Jamaica		29
	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	"	Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
	"	Pts.	21
Marrashino Di Zara			40
	"	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			39
	"	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

Ex Janet Nisbit from London.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of carefully selected SHERRIES, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal ... ... Rs. 25 per dozen.
Green " ... ... " " 24 "
Red " ... ... " " 23 "

Early application is requested by
ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CABRONELLS'S HIBERNIA and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg references to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

			Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, No. 1	Yellow Seal		Rs. 29
Do. Do. No. 2	Black "		25
Amontillado.	Red "		32
Port	Black "		28
Do. Pints	"		15
Claret No. 1	Red "		35
Do. No. 2	Yellow "		30
Do. No. 3	Blue "		29
Champagne, 1st quality			42
Do. Pints "	"	per 2 Dozen	43
Do. 2nd quality			36
Moselle, still			42
Do. Sparkling			49
Hock Sparkling			49
Rhenish			29
Brandy, pale. 1st quality			36
Do. Do. 2nd quality			30
Gin, Old Tom			18
Geneva,			15 Flasks 23
Curacoa, 1st quality			42
Noyeau, 1st quality			45
Maraschino de Zara, 1st quality			50
Cherry Brandy, 1st quality			36
Do. Pints, 1st quality			18

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottles and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street London, July 18, 1861.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

Confidently Recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do.			
Brown do.		"	" 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity ..... Quarts	"	" 28
Do.	Do. ..... Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		"	" 34
Lesville		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul ..... Quarts	"	" 40
Do.	Do. A. DePaul ..... Pints	"	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet ..... Quarts	"	" 35
Do.	do. do. ..... Pints	"	" 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... / do.	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.			" 21
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE			" 18
TREACHER & Co. do.			" 42
CURACOA			" 40
MARASCHINO			" 30
SHERRY BRANDY			
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			" 59
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)		" 29
Rum	Cruttwell's Jamaica		
Gin	Old Tom... Booth, London		"
Do.	Hollands in cases		"
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie		" 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beers English and Country bottled, just to hand in Excellent condition.

GUINNESS. Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

			per dozen.
SHERRY—			
Amontillado	Qts		Rs. 32
Pale	Qts		" 22 to 28
Do.	Qts		" 29 to 24
Golden	Qts		" 24 to 26
PORT—			
1st quality	Qts		" 28
Do.	Pts		" 15
2nd quality	Qts		" 21 to 24
Do.	Pts		" 13
CHAMPAGNE—			
1st quality	Qts		" 40
Do.	Pts		" 20
2nd quality	Qts		" 36
Do.	Pts		" 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling	Qts		" 40
Do.	Pts		" 20
MOSELLE—			
Sparkling	Qts		" 40
Do.	Pts		" 20
CLARET—			
Margaux	Qts		" 32
Lesville	Qts		" 26
La Rose	Qts		" 24
Medoc	Qts		" 18
Do	Pts		" 12
BRANDY—			
1st quality. Pale	Qts		" 28 to 30
2nd Do.	Qts		" 20 to 24
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts		" 20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts		" 21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts		" 24
BEER ALLSOPP'S—			
English bottled	Qts		" 6-8
Country do.	Qts		" 6
English do.	Pts		" 4-4
Country do.	Pts		" 4
PORTER	Qts		" 6-8
Ditto.	Pts		" 4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.			" 40
BASS Co.'s BEER	at Rs. 6-8		

STRANACK & Co.

10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 16th Feb. 1861.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid (in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also contains casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away) and with marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions:
Sole Agent Messrs. FREDERICK NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed by the Undersigned, at their
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 1, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

THE near approach of the
"BOMBAY SEASON"
affords PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. a favorable opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their
PRESIDENCY AND UP-COUNTRY PATRONS AND CONSTITUENTS
for the
STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE
they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE,
and at the same time enables them to draw
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
to their
NEWLY-IMPORTED STOCK OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES,
just to hand per *Belvidera* and *Wings of the Wind*, and Overland, as below enumerated, each of which will be found
UNEQUALLED IN ITS CLASS!
P. J. & Co. take leave to assure
THEIR PATRONS
that *no efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours, which while unremitting all their
VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES
to be found *fide* from the most
CELEBRATED PURVEYORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,
they trust that past experience will have proved their TERMS as *liberal* and their PRICES as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the QUALITY of their Goods)
A DISCERNING PUBLIC
could possibly expect.
P. J. & Co. would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their
NEWLY-REPLENISHED AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c.
will be found worthy of their regards
QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND PRICE.

FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

Pickles.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, and Chow Chow, Imperial Pickles, West India ditto, Mushrooms Pickles.

Sauces &c.

Reading Sauce, Harvey's John Bull, Beef Steak, Piquante Wellington, Tomata, Regent, Windsor, City of London, Payne's Osborne, and Queen of Sharuns, Essence of Anchovies, India Soy, Solo, Sir Robert Peel's Chutnee, and Royal Table, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut ditto, Rose White Wine Vinegar, Distilled Crystal Vinegar, Raspberry Vinegar, Chilli, Tarragon, and Elder Vinegars, Salad Oil, Spanish Olives, French Capers, Double Superfine Mustard, Dutch Anchovies, and Cock's Reading Sauce.

M. Soyer's Preparations.

Soyer's Sauce, Soyer's Relish, and Soyer's Sultana's Sauce.

Flavouring Essences.

Orange, Lemon, Citron, Ratafia, Almond, Mace, Carraway, Cinnamon, Kernels, Ginger, Mint, Pimento, Peppermint, Nutmeg, Bergamotte, Celery, Sage, Basil, Clove, Parsley, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, and Extract of Lemon Peel. Prepared Cochineal, Essence of Vanilla.

Jams and Jellies in 1 & 2 lb.

JAMS.—Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, and Gooseberry.

JELLIES.—Orange, Apple, Black Currant, Red Currant, Lemon Marmalade, Orange ditto, Apricot Jam.

Syrups for Ices.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, and Gooseberry Syrups.

Fruits in Syrup.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, and Black ditto.

Fruits in Noyeau & Brandy.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears, Red and White.

Fruits Crystallised.

Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Chinois, Mirabelle Plums and Mixed Fruits.

Tart Fruits.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, and Raspberries and Currants.

Dessert Fruits, &c.

Muscatel Raisins, in carton, ditto in ½ carton, ditto in quart bottles, ditto with Almonds, Turkey Figs, in ½ and ¼ drum, ditto in quart bottles, French Plums, in 2 lb. tins, ditto 4 lbs. Jars Zante Currants, in 4 lb. jars, ditto, patent jar, ditto 7 lb. do., ditto, 4 lb. do., ditto, in bottles, of 2 lb., ditto in quart bottles, Normandy Pippins, ditto in 2 lb. can, ditto in 4 lb. can Jordan Almonds in 4 lb. canners, Bitter Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Candied Orange Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Candied Lemon Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Portugal Plums in Jars, ditto Mixed Peel, Candied Orange Rings in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Candied Orange Chips, in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Lozonges & Comfits, stpd. bottls., ditto ditto corked bottles. Gillon's Confectionery, Jams & Jellies, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, &c., Lemon, Barley Sugar, Bon Bons, Cosaques.

HAMS, CHEESES, SAUSAGES, FRENCH PATES, &c. RECEIVED OVERLAND.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Meats.

Boiled Beef, ditto and ditto Vegetables, A-la-mode Beef Corned Round of Beef, Ox Cheek, Ditto and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, Ditto and Vegetables, Harrico Mutton, Roast Leg of Mutton, Boiled Veal, Ditto and Vegetables, Veal Curry, Seasoned Veal, Roast ditto, Minced ditto, Calf's Head and Bacon, Stewed Rump Steaks, Lamb and Green Peas, Irish Stew.

Fish.

Preserved Salmon, Stewed Eels, Fresh Haddocks, Findon ditto, Turbot, Fresh Lochfyne Herrings, Firth Haddocks, Lobster Meat pints, Oysters in tins, Dried Herrings in tins, Ditto ditto ditto, Herrings a la Sardines, Lampreys in Oil, Lampreys in Jelly, Pickled Oysters in 1 lb. jars, Pickled Salmon in 3 lb. jars, Pickled Herrings ditto, Salted Salmon in ½ gallon jars, Salted Herrings in ½ gallon jars, Salmon Cutlets, Fillets of Soles, and Curried Fish, Black wall White Bait, Dried Sprats, Oysters in Jelly, Fried Soles, & Kippered Salmon.

Soups.

Cabin Concentrated Soup and Bouilli, West India Calipash and Calipeey for making real Turtle Soup, Real Turtle Soup, Hare, Hotch Potch, Asparagus, Chicken Broth, Soup Cressy, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawny, Gravy, Ox Cheek, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Green Pea Soups, Mutton Broth, Gravy and Chicken Broth, Portable Soup, ½ pints and ¼ pints, Concentrated Gravy in Bottles, Essence of Meats in ditto.

Vegetables.

Carrots, plain, Ditto with Gravy, Parsnips, Beetroot, Turnips Green Peas, Sage and Onions, Stewed Mushrooms, White ditto, French Beans, Asparagus, ditto German and French.

Poultry and Game.

Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, Fowl, boiled, Ditto roasted Duck and Green Peas, Venison, hashed, Hare, Jugged.

Sardines.

PHILLIPPE & CANAUD'S & OTHERS.

Fresh size fish.

Half Canisters, in Oil, Quarter ditto, in Oil, ditto ditto, in Butter.

French Provisions.

FROM PHILIPPE AND CANAUD.

Truffled Sausages, 1 lb., ditto Woolcock, Snipe, Quail and Partridge, 1 lb., Pâté de foies Gras de Strasbourg, Pâté de foie D'Oie 1 lb., Pâté de foie Canaudin, 1 lb. Pure Truffles, &c. &c. &c.

Jellies in Bottles.

Orange, Lemon, and Calf's-foot, Punch, Noyeau, Madeira.

Patent Preserved Provisions.

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

York Hams, Ditto in Jelly, Wiltshire Bacon, Albert, Cheese Somerset ditto, Berkley ditto, Cheddar ditto, North Wilts ditto and Pine ditto, Stilton, Gruyere and Parmesan Cheese, in pieces of about 7 lb. Hambro' Beef Pig's Cheeks, Dried Ox Tongues, Ox Tongues in Jelly, Spiced Ox Tongues, Russia Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Ditto in Jelly, Smoked Tongues, Collared Ox, Reindeer Ox six in a tin Oxford Sausages, Yorkshire Game Pates Ditto Pack Patés, Veal & Ham Paté, Truffled